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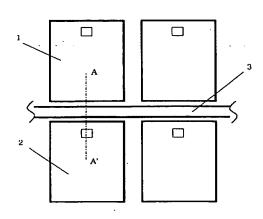
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(54) 【発明の名称】 液晶表示装置

(57) 【要約】

【課題】 OCB (Optically Compensated Birefringence) モードを有した液晶表示装置の転移動作を確実に実行する事が出来ないとうい課題。

【解決手段】 本発明の液晶表示装置は隣接する画素電極間の画素電極と同層あるいは異なる層に、能動素子及び画素電極と電気的に分離されている画素電極と同一の導電性膜あるいは異なる導電性膜にて配線を形成する事によって、画素電極上のOCBモードの液晶分子配向を完全にスプレイ配向からベンド配向に転移させるために必要な閾値以上の横電界を印加可能にする事が出来る。



- 有効画面内の画素電極
- 2 1に隣接する圖素電極
- 3 隣接する画素電極間に配置された配線電極

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2

【特許請求の範囲】

【請求項1】 OCB (Optically Compensated Birefring ence) モードを有した液晶層に電圧を印加する為の導電性膜で形成された画素電極に能動素子が接続されたアクティブマトリクス型液晶表示装置において、隣接する画素電極と画素電極間の同層のレイヤーに画素電極と同ーな導電性膜で配線を形成する事を特徴とする液晶表示装置。

【請求項2】 前記液晶表示装置において、前記画素電極と画素電極間に形成する配線は画像表示方向に対して 水平方向に配置されることを特徴とする請求項1記載の 液晶表示装置。

【請求項3】 前記液晶表示装置において、前記画素電極と画素電極間に形成する配線は画像表示方向に対して 垂直方向に配置されることを特徴とする請求項1記載の 液晶表示装置。

【請求項4】 前記液晶表示装置において、前記画素電極と画素電極間に形成する配線は画像表示方向に対して水平方向と垂直方向に同時に配置されることを特徴とする請求項1記載の液晶表示装置。

【請求項5】 前記液晶表示装置において、前記画素電極と画素電極間に形成する配線は能動素子を形成する基板上では能動素子及び画素電極と電気的に分離されており、かつ外部から電圧を印加出来る手段を備えていることを特徴とする請求項1記載の液晶表示装置。

【請求項6】 前記画素電極と画素電極の間に画素電極とは異なる層のレイヤーに画素電極と異なる導電性膜で配線を形成し、かつ前記配線は能動素子を形成する基板上では能動素子及び画素電極と電気的に分離されており、かつ外部から電圧を印加出来る手段を備えていることを特徴とする液晶表示装置。

【請求項7】 前記液晶表示装置において、前記画素電極と画素電極の間に形成する配線は画像表示方向に対して水平方向に配置されることを特徴とする請求項6記載の液晶表示装置。

【請求項8】 前記液晶表示装置において、前記画素電極と画素電極の間に形成する配線は画像表示方向に対して垂直方向に配置されることを特徴とする請求項6記載の液晶表示装置。

【請求項9】 前記液晶表示装置において、前記画素電極と画素電極の間に形成する配線は画像表示方向に対して水平方向と垂直方向に同時に配置されることを特徴とする請求項6記載の液晶表示装置。

【請求項10】 前記画素電極と画素電極の間に画素電極とは異なる層のレイヤーに画素電極と同一な導電性膜で配線を形成し、かつ前記配線は能動素子を形成する基板上では能動素子及び画素電極と電気的に分離されており、かつ外部から電圧を印加出来る手段を備えていることを特徴とする液晶表示装置。

【請求項11】 前記液晶表示装置において、前記画素 50

電極と画素電極の間に形成する配線は画像表示方向に対して水平方向に配置されることを特徴とする請求項10 記載の液晶表示装置。

【請求項12】 前記液晶表示装置において、前記画素 電極と画素電極の間に形成する配線は画像表示方向に対 して垂直方向に配置されることを特徴とする請求項10 記載の液晶表示装置。

【請求項13】 前記液晶表示装置において、前記画素 電極と画素電極の間に形成する配線は画像表示方向に対 して水平方向と垂直方向に同時に配置されることを特徴 とする請求項10記載の液晶表示装置。

【発明の詳細な説明】

[0001]

【発明の属する技術分野】本発明は、OCB (Optically Compensated Birefringence) モードを有した液晶層に電圧を印加する為の導電性膜で形成された画素電極に能動素子が接続されたアクティブマトリクス型液晶表示装置において、画素電極上の液晶分子配向方向を外部からの電界によって制御する事を目的とした液晶表示装置に関20 する。

[0002]

【従来の技術】従来のOCB (Optically Compensated Bir efringence) モードを有した液晶表示装置においては、液晶の分子配向をスプレイ配向からベンド配向への転移動作を行った後に液晶表示装置としての機能を有する為、画像表示を行う直前に外部からの電圧印加による転移動作を完全に実施する為の転移核形成が必要であり、転移核形成の方法としての構成がいくつか提案されている。

【0003】以下に従来の0CBモード液晶表示装置における転移核形成方法について説明する。図6は従来構成における液晶表示装置の画素電極部の平面構造を示すものであり、60は有効画面内の画素電極、61は60に隣接する画素電極である。また図7は上記画素電極部の断面構造を示すものであり、図6におけるA-A'断面を示す。70、71は互いに隣接する画素電極で、72は画素電極に接続されたTFT (Thin Film Transistor)等の能動素子。73は液晶材料が充填される液晶層。74は対向電極である。

【0004】OCBモードにおける液晶分子配向をスプレイ配向からベンド配向への転移動作を行う為には、隣接する画素70、71間に電位差をつけた信号レベルを能動素子を通じて書き込み、保持動作をさせる。この電位差の影響による横電界75の効果により、画素電極間の液晶分子はスプレイ配向からベンド配向に転移が行われ、そのベンド配向が画素内に進行する事により画像表示が可能となる。

[0005]

【発明が解決しようとする課題】しかしながら従来の画 素構成においては、各画素に能動素子を通じて書き込み ・保持動作を行う為の電位は、能動素子の耐電圧に制限を受ける、例えば能動素子の耐電圧が20Vであった場合、隣接画素間に印加される電圧の絶対値は20Vが最大であり、スプレイ配向からベンド配向への転移に必要な電圧の閾値が20V以上の場合には完全に転移が行われない可能性があり、OCBモードにおける画像表示品位の劣化と言う大きな課題となる。

【0006】本発明では、かかる事情に鑑み、画素電極上の液晶分子配向を完全にスプレイ配向からベンド配向に転移させるための横電界を大きく取る事が出来、完全 10な転移を実現させ0CBモードにおける画像表示品位を確保することを目的とする。

[0007]

【課題を解決するための手段】上述する課題を解決するため、本発明の液晶表示装置は隣接する画素電極間の画素電極と同層あるいは異なる層に、能動素子及び画素電極と電気的に分離されている画素電極と同一の導電性膜あるいは異なる導電性膜にて配線を形成する事によって、画素電極上の液晶分子配向を完全にスプレイ配向からベンド配向に転移させるために必要な閾値以上の横電界を印加可能にする。

[0008]

【発明の実施の形態】以下、本発明の実施の形態について、図面を参照して説明する。

(実施の形態1)まず、本発明の実施の形態1について、図面を参照して説明する。図1は、本発明の実施の形態1における液晶表示装置の画素電極部の平面構造を示すものであり、1は有効画面内の画素電極、2は1に隣接する画素電極であり、3は1と2の隣接する画素電極間に配置された配線電極である。3の配線電極は前記1及び2とは基板上の同層に配置され、かつ前記1及び2と同一の導電性膜で形成される。図2は、前記画素電極部の断面構造を示すものであり、図1におけるA-A'断面を示す。20、21は互いに隣接する画素電極で、22は画素電極に接続されたTFT (Thin Film Transistor)等の能動素子、23は液晶材料が充填される液晶層、24は対向電極さらに25は20と21の隣接する画素電極間に配置された配線電極、26は画素電極と配線電極間の横電界方向である。

【0009】また図3は前記画素電極が配置された基板の等価回路を示すものであり、30は画素電極、31は前記画素電極に接続された能動素子、32は前記31に接続された走査電極、33は前記31に信号を供給する為に接続された信号電極、34は32に接続された駆動回路、35は33に接続された駆動回路を示し、36は前記隣接した画素電極間に配置された配線電極を示しており、電気的には前記30から35に示した素子とは分離された状態に有り、かつ外部から電圧を印加出来る手段を備えている。

【0010】OCBモードにおける液晶分子配向をスプレ

イ配向からベンド配向への転移動作を行う為に画素電極30にある信号レベルを能動素子31を通じて書き込み、保持動作をさせる。この時同時に36の電位を変化させて30と36間に横電界を印加させる事により転移を実行させる。一例として、画素電極30に5Vの信号レベルを書き込み・保持動作させた時に、36の配線に30V印加すると、30と36の電極間には絶対値として25Vの電圧が印加され、スプレイ配向からベンド配向への転移に必要な電圧の閾値が20Vの場合には完全に転移が行われる。この時36に印加する電圧の絶対値は能動素子および駆動回路の耐電圧の制限を受ける事無

及び液晶材料の組成や配向状態により決定されるが、転移の関値電圧以上の電圧を36の電位により任意に印加出来る為確実な転移が可能となる。 【0011】また、36の配線は各画素間で共通電位に

く、転移が完全に実行できる電圧に設定できる。なお、

転移に必要な電圧の閾値は、電極間のスペースや電極形状

に、隣接画素間であれば形状・配置場所に制限は無い。 また、画素電極に接続された能動素子は、単結晶シリコン・非晶質シリコン・多結晶シリコン等の材料を用いた TFT構成及びダイオード構成のいずれでも構わない。

設定してもよく、画素毎に任意に設定しても良い。さら

【0012】 (実施の形態2) 次に、本発明の実施の形 熊2について図面を参照して説明する。図4は、本発明 の実施の形態 2 における液晶表示装置の画素電極部の平 面構造を示すものであり、40は有効画面内の画素電 極、41は40に隣接する画素電極であり、42は40 と41の隣接する画素電極間の別の層に配置された配線 電極である。42の配線電極は前記40及び41とは基 板上の別層に配置され、かつ前記40及び41と異なる 導電性膜で形成される。図5は、前記画素電極部の断面 構造を示すものであり、図4におけるA-A'断面を示す。 50、51は互いに隣接する画素電極で、52は画素電 極に接続されたTFT (Thin Film Transistor) 等の能動 素子、53は液晶材料が充填される液晶層、54は対向 電極さらに55は50と51の隣接する画素電極間の別 の層に配置された配線電極、56は前記55と画素電極 間の層間絶縁膜、57は画素電極と配線電極間の横電界 方向である。また前記画素電極が配置された基板の等価 回路は実施例1で示した図3と同じである。

【0013】0CBモードにおける液晶分子配向をスプレイ配向からベンド配向への転移動作を行う為の動作は実施例1と同様であるが、55の配線が画素電極とは56の絶縁膜等で分離された層に配置されている為、50と55間に印加される電圧に対して液晶分子に影響する横電界57は実施例1の場合よりも小さくなる。しかしながら、55には任意に電圧を印可させる事が出来る為転移を実行させるための効果は変わらない。

【0014】また、隣接画素間の別の層であれば形状・ 50 配置場所に制限は無い。さらに、図4の42の配線電極 5

は画素電極と別層に配置されているため平面図上画素電極と重なりを有しても良い。また、図4の42の配線電極は隣接する画素電極40、41と同一の導電性膜で形成しても良い。

[0015]

【発明の効果】以上説明したところから明らかなように、本発明の液晶表示装置は隣接する画素電極間の画素電極と同層あるいは異なる層に、能動素子及び画素電極と電気的に分離されている画素電極と同一の導電性膜あるいは異なる導電性膜にて配線を形成する事によって、画素電極上のOCBモードの液晶分子配向を完全にスプレイ配向からベンド配向に転移させるために必要な閾値以上の横電界を印加可能にするという有効な効果を得ることができ、産業的価値が大きい。

【図面の簡単な説明】

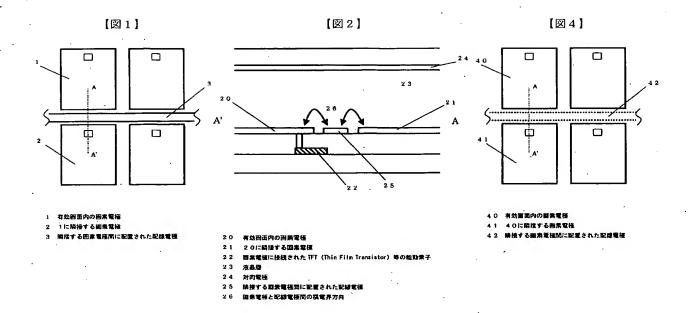
- 【図1】本発明の実施の形態1における液晶表示装置の 画素電極部の平面構造図
- 【図2】実施の形態1における液晶表示装置の画素電極 部の断面構造図
- 【図3】実施の形態1における液晶表示装置の画素電極が配置された基板の等価回路図
- 【図4】本発明の実施の形態2における液晶表示装置の 画素電極部の平面構造図
- 【図5】実施の形態2における液晶表示装置の画素電極 部の断面構造図
- 【図6】従来構成における液晶表示装置の画素電極部の 平面構造図
- 【図7】従来構成における液晶表示装置の画素電極部の 断面構造図

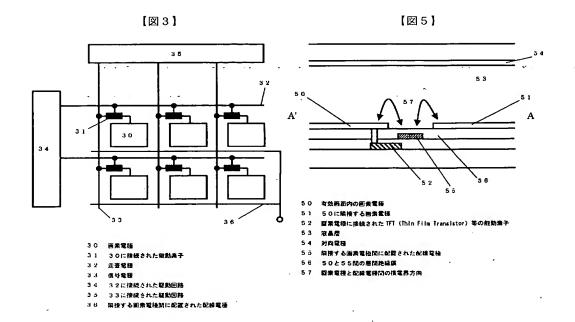
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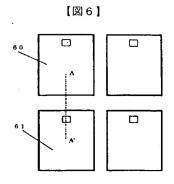
- 1 有効画面内の画素電極
- 2 1に隣接する画素電極
- 3 隣接する画素電極間に配置された配線電極
- 20 有効画面内の画素電極
- 21 20に隣接する画素電極

22 画素電極に接続されたTFT (Thin Film Transisto

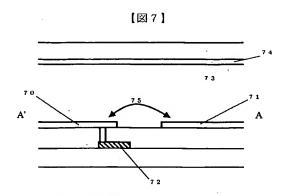
- r) 等の能動素子
- 23 液晶層
- 24 対向電極
- 25 隣接する画素電極間に配置された配線電極
- 26 画素電極と配線電極間の横電界方向
- 30 画素電極
- 31 30に接続された能動素子
- 32 走査電極
- 10 33 信号電極
 - 34 32に接続された駆動回路
 - 35 33に接続された駆動回路
 - 36 隣接する画素電極間に配置された配線電極
 - 40 有効画面内の画素電極
 - 41 40に隣接する画素電極
 - 42 隣接する画素電極間に配置された配線電極
 - 50 有効画面内の画素電極
 - 51 50に隣接する画素電極
 - 52 画素電極に接続されたTFT (Thin Film Transisto
- 20 r) 等の能動素子
 - 53 液晶層
 - 54 対向電極
 - 55 隣接する画素電極間に配置された配線電極
 - 56 50と55間の層間絶縁膜
 - 57 画素電極と配線電極間の横電界方向
 - 60 有効画面内の画素電極
 - 61 60に隣接する画素電極
 - 70 有効画面内の画素電極
 - 71 70に隣接する画素電極
- 30 72 画素電極に接続されたTFT(Thin Film Transisto)
 - r) 等の能動素子
 - 73 液晶層
 - 74 対向電極
 - 75 画素間の横電界方向







- 60 有効菌面内の囲業電極 61 60に廃接する面景電極



- 70
 有効回面内の回象電極

 71
 70に開決する回角電極

 72
 面象電気に接続されたTFT (Thin Film Translator) 等の能動素子

 73
 液晶帯

 74
 対向電視

 75
 画条間の概電界方向

PATENT ABSTRACTS OF JAPAN

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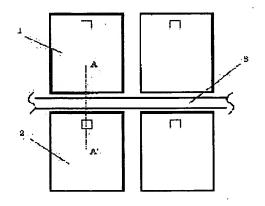
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(54) LIQUID CRYSTAL DISPLAY DEVICE

(57)Abstract:

PROBLEM TO BE SOLVED: To solve the problem that the transition operation of a liquid crystal display device having an OCB(optically compensated birefringence) mode cannot be reliably carried out.

SOLUTION: In this liquid crystal display device, it is made possible to apply a transverse electric field equal to or higher than a threshold required for the complete transition of the alignment of liquid crystal molecules of the OCB mode being on a pixel electrode from spray alignment to bend alignment by forming a wiring with an electrically conductive film identical to or different from that of a pixel electrode which is electrically separated from an active element and the pixel electrode on a layer identical to or different from the pixel electrode existing between adjacent pixel electrodes.



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[Claim(s)]

[Claim 1] The liquid crystal display characterized by forming wiring in the layer of an adjoining pixel electrode and this pixel inter-electrode layer by the same conductive film as a pixel electrode in the active matrix liquid crystal display by which the active element was connected to the pixel electrode formed by the conductive film for impressing an electrical potential difference to a liquid crystal layer with OCB (Optically Compensated Birefringence) mode.

[Claim 2] Wiring formed in said pixel electrode and pixel inter-electrode in said liquid crystal display is a liquid crystal display according to claim 1 characterized by being horizontally arranged to the direction of image display.

[Claim 3] Wiring formed in said pixel electrode and pixel inter-electrode in said liquid crystal display is a liquid crystal display according to claim 1 characterized by being perpendicularly arranged to the direction of image display.

[Claim 4] Wiring formed in said pixel electrode and pixel inter-electrode in said liquid crystal display is a liquid crystal display according to claim 1 characterized by being arranged to a horizontal direction and a perpendicular direction to the direction of image display at coincidence.

[Claim 5] Wiring formed in said pixel electrode and pixel inter-electrode in said liquid crystal display is a liquid crystal display according to claim 1 characterized by having a means by which it dissociates electrically with the active element and the pixel electrode on the substrate which forms an active element, and an electrical potential difference can be impressed from the exterior.

[Claim 6] It is the liquid crystal display characterized by having a means by which wiring is formed between said pixel electrodes and pixel electrodes by conductive film which is different from a pixel electrode in the layer of a different layer from a pixel electrode, said wiring is electrically separated with the active element and the pixel electrode on the substrate which forms an active element, and an electrical potential difference can be impressed from the exterior.

[Claim 7] Wiring formed between said pixel electrodes and pixel electrodes in said liquid

crystal display is a liquid crystal display according to claim 6 characterized by being horizontally arranged to the direction of image display.

[Claim 8] Wiring formed between said pixel electrodes and pixel electrodes in said liquid crystal display is a liquid crystal display according to claim 6 characterized by being perpendicularly arranged to the direction of image display.

[Claim 9] Wiring formed between said pixel electrodes and pixel electrodes in said liquid crystal display is a liquid crystal display according to claim 6 characterized by being arranged to a horizontal direction and a perpendicular direction to the direction of image display at coincidence.

[Claim 10] It is the liquid crystal display characterized by having a means by which wiring is formed in the layer of a different layer from a pixel electrode between said pixel electrodes and pixel electrodes by the same conductive film as a pixel electrode, said wiring is electrically separated with the active element and the pixel electrode on the substrate which forms an active element, and an electrical potential difference can be impressed from the exterior.

[Claim 11] Wiring formed between said pixel electrodes and pixel electrodes in said liquid crystal display is a liquid crystal display according to claim 10 characterized by being horizontally arranged to the direction of image display.

[Claim 12] Wiring formed between said pixel electrodes and pixel electrodes in said liquid crystal display is a liquid crystal display according to claim 10 characterized by being perpendicularly arranged to the direction of image display.

[Claim 13] Wiring formed between said pixel electrodes and pixel electrodes in said liquid crystal display is a liquid crystal display according to claim 10 characterized by being arranged to a horizontal direction and a perpendicular direction to the direction of image display at coincidence.

[Detailed Description of the Invention] [0001]

[Field of the Invention] This invention relates to the liquid crystal display aiming at controlling the direction of liquid crystal molecular orientation on a pixel electrode by the electric field from the outside in the active matrix liquid crystal display by which the active element was connected to the pixel electrode formed by the conductive film for impressing an electrical potential difference to a liquid crystal layer with OCB (Optically Compensated Birefringence) mode. [0002]

[Description of the Prior Art] In the liquid crystal display with the conventional OCB (Optically Compensated Birefringence) mode, since it has a function as a liquid crystal display after

actuation performing transition to bend from orientation for the orientation spray molecular orientation of liquid crystal, just before performing image display, the transition nucleation for carrying out completely transition actuation by the electrical potential difference impression from the outside is required, and some configurations as the approach of transition nucleation are proposed.

[0003] The transition nucleation approach in the conventional OCB mode liquid crystal display is explained below. It is the pixel electrode with which drawing 6 shows the planar structure of the pixel polar zone of the liquid crystal display in a configuration conventionally, 60 adjoins the pixel electrode in a usual picture area, and 61 adjoins 60. Moreover, drawing 7 shows the cross-section structure of the above mentioned pixel polar zone, and shows the A-A' cross section in drawing 6. They are active elements, such as TFT (Thin Film Transistor) by which 70 and 71 are the pixel electrodes which adjoin mutually, and 72 was connected to the pixel electrode. 73 is a liquid crystal layer with which a liquid crystal ingredient is filled up. 74 is a counterelectrode.

[0004] The pixel 70 which adjoins the liquid crystal molecular orientation in OCB mode in order to perform transition actuation to bend orientation from spray orientation, and the signal level which gave the potential difference among 71 are written in through an active element, and maintenance actuation is carried out. According to the effectiveness of the horizontal electric field 75 under the effect of this potential difference, transition is performed to bend orientation from spray orientation, and when that bend orientation advances in a pixel, the image display of a pixel inter-electrode liquid crystal molecule becomes possible.

[0005]

[Problem(s) to be Solved by the Invention] In the conventional pixel configuration, however, the potential for performing writing / maintenance actuation to each pixel through an active element When receive a limit in the withstand voltage of an active element, for example, the withstand voltage of an active element is 20V, 20V are max, when the threshold of an electrical potential difference required for the transition to bend orientation from spray orientation is more than 20V, transition may not be performed completely, and the absolute value of the electrical potential difference impressed between contiguity pixels serves as a big technical problem called degradation of the image display grace in OCB mode.

[0006] In this invention, in view of this situation, the large horizontal electric field for transferring

completely the liquid crystal molecular orientation on a pixel electrode to bend orientation from spray orientation can be taken, and it aims at realizing perfect transition and securing the image display grace in OCB mode.

[0007]

[Means for Solving the Problem] Impression of the horizontal electric field beyond a threshold required for pixel inter-electrode the pixel electrode, this layer, or a different layer which the liquid crystal display of this invention adjoins in order to solve the technical problem mentioned above in order to transfer completely the liquid crystal molecular orientation on a pixel electrode to bend orientation from spray orientation by forming wiring by the same conductive film as an active element and a pixel electrode, and the pixel electrode separated electrically or different conductive film is enabled.

[8000]

[Embodiment of the Invention] Hereafter, the gestalt of operation of this invention is explained with reference to a drawing.

(Gestalt 1 of operation) The gestalt 1 of operation of this invention is first explained with reference to a drawing. It is the pixel electrode with which drawing 1 shows the planar structure of the pixel polar zone of the liquid crystal display in the gestalt 1 of operation of this invention, 1 adjoins the pixel electrode in a usual picture area, and 2 adjoins 1, and 3 is a wiring electrode arranged the pixel inter-electrode which 1 and 2 adjoin. The wiring electrode of 3 is arranged at this layer on a substrate, and is formed in said 1 and 2 by the same conductive film as said 1 and 2. Drawing 2 shows the cross-section structure of said pixel polar zone, and shows the A-A' cross section in drawing 1. 20 and 21 are the pixel electrodes which adjoin mutually, and, as for active elements, such as TFT (Thin Film Transistor) by which 22 was connected to the pixel electrode, the liquid crystal layer with which, as for 23, a liquid crystal ingredient is filled up, and 24, the wiring electrode with which 25 has been arranged the pixel inter-electrode which 20 and 21 adjoin at the counterelectrode pan, and 26 are a pixel electrode the wiring inter-electrode direction horizontal electric field.

[0009] Moreover, drawing 3 is what shows the equal circuit of the substrate with which said pixel electrode has been arranged. The active element by which 30 was connected to the pixel electrode and 31 was connected to said pixel electrode, the scan electrode by which 32 was connected to said 31, The signal electrode connected in order that 33 might supply a signal to said 31, the drive circuit where 34 was connected to 32, It has a means by which 35 shows the drive circuit connected to 33,

and 36 is in the condition of having dissociated, with the component which shows the wiring electrode arranged said adjoining pixel inter-electrode, and was electrically shown in said 30-35, and an electrical potential difference can be impressed from the exterior.

[0010] The signal level which is in the pixel electrode 30 about the liquid crystal molecular orientation in OCB mode in order to perform transition actuation to bend orientation from spray orientation is written in through an active element 31, and . maintenance actuation is carried out. Transition is performed by changing the potential of 36 to coincidence at this time, and making horizontal electric field impress between 30 and 36. If it is impressed by wiring of 36 30V as an example when the pixel electrode 30 is made to carry out writing / maintenance actuation of the signal level of 5V, the electrical potential difference of 25V is impressed to inter-electrode [of 30 and 36] as an absolute value, and when the threshold of an electrical potential difference required for the transition to bend orientation from spray orientation is 20V, transition will be performed completely. Transition can set the absolute value of the electrical potential difference impressed to 36 at this time as the electrical potential difference which can be performed completely, without receiving a limit of the withstand voltage of an active element and a drive addition. although according to an inter-electrode tooth space, an electrode configuration, and a presentation and orientation condition of a liquid crystal ingredient, since the threshold of an electrical potential difference required for transition can impress the electrical potential difference more than the threshold voltage of transition to arbitration with the potential of 36, the positive transition of it is attained.

[0011] Moreover, wiring of 36 may be set as common potential between each pixel, and may be set as arbitration for every pixel. Furthermore, if it is between contiguity pixels, there will be no limit in a configuration and an arrangement location. Moreover, any of the TFT configuration which used ingredients, such as single crystal silicon, amorphous silicon, and polycrystalline silicon, and a diode configuration are sufficient as the active element connected to the pixel electrode. [0012] (Gestalt 2 of operation) Next, the gestalt 2 of operation of this invention is explained with reference to a drawing. It is the pixel electrode with which drawing 4 shows the planar structure of the pixel polar zone of the liquid crystal display in the gestalt 2 of operation of this invention, 40 adjoins the pixel electrode in a usual picture area, and 41 adjoins 40, and 42 is a wiring electrode

arranged at another pixel inter-electrode layer which 40 and 41 adjoin. The wiring electrode of 42 is formed in said 40 and 41 by conductive film which is arranged at another layer on a substrate, and is different from said 40 and 41. Drawing 5 shows the cross-section structure of said pixel polar zone, and shows the A-A' cross section in drawing 4.50 and 51 are the pixel electrodes which adjoin mutually, and, as for active elements, such as TFT (Thin Film Transistor) by which 52 was connected to the pixel electrode, the liquid crystal layer with which, as for 53, a liquid crystal ingredient is filled up, and 54, the wiring electrode with which 55 has been arranged in another pixel inter electrode layer which 50 and 51 adjoin at the counterelectrode pan, an interlayer insulation film said 55 and pixel inter-electrode in 56, and 57 are a pixel electrode and the wiring inter-electrode direction of horizontal electric field. Moreover, the equal circuit of the substrate with which said pixel electrode has been arranged is the same as drawing 3 shown in the example 1.

[0013] The horizontal electric field 57 in which it influences a liquid crystal molecule to the electrical potential difference impressed between 50 and 55 in the liquid crystal molecular orientation in OCB mode since wiring of 55 is arranged at the layer from which the pixel electrode was separated by the insulator layer of 56 etc. although the actuation for performing transition actuation to bend orientation from spray orientation is the same as that of an example 1 become smaller than the case of an example 1. However, since arbitration can be made to carry out the seal of approval of the potential difference to 55; electrical effectiveness for performing transition does not change.

[0014] Moreover, if it is another layer between contiguity pixels, there will be no limit in a configuration and an arrangement location. Furthermore, since the wiring electrode of 42 of drawing 4 is arranged at the pixel electrode and another layer, it may have a top view top pixel electrode and a lap. Moreover, the wiring electrode of 42 of drawing 4 may be formed by the same conductive film as the adjoining pixel electrodes 40 and 41.

[0015]

[Effect of the Invention] The liquid crystal display of this invention in a pixel electrode, this layer, or a different layer pixel inter-electrode [adjoining] so that clearly from the place explained above By forming wiring by the same conductive film as an active element and a pixel electrode, and the pixel electrode separated electrically, or different conductive film The effective effectiveness of enabling impression of the horizontal electric field

beyond a threshold required in order to transfer completely the liquid crystal molecular orientation in the OCB mode on a pixel electrode to bend orientation from spray orientation can be acquired, and industrial value is large.

[Brief Description of the Drawings]

[Drawing 1] The planar structure Fig. of the pixel polar zone of the liquid crystal display in the gestalt 1 of operation of this invention

[Drawing 2] Cross-section structural drawing of the pixel polar zone of the liquid crystal display in the gestalt 1 of operation

[Drawing 3] The representative circuit schematic of the substrate with which the pixel electrode of the liquid crystal display in the gestalt 1 of operation has been arranged

[Drawing 4] The planar structure Fig. of the pixel polar zone of the liquid crystal display in the gestalt 2 of operation of this invention

[Drawing 5] Cross-section structural drawing of the pixel polar zone of the liquid crystal display in the gestalt 2 of operation

[Drawing 6] The planar structure Fig. of the pixel polar zone of a liquid crystal display [in / conventionally / a configuration]

[Drawing 7] Cross-section structural drawing of the pixel polar zone of a liquid crystal display [in / conventionally / a configuration]

[Description of Notations]

- 1 Pixel Electrode in Usual Picture Area
- 2 Pixel Electrode Which Adjoins 1
- 3 Wiring Electrode Arranged Adjoining Pixel Inter-electrode
- 20 Pixel Electrode in Usual Picture Area
- 21 Pixel Electrode Which Adjoins 20
- 22 Active Elements, Such as TFT (Thin Film Transistor) Connected to Pixel Electrode
- 23 Liquid Crystal Layer
- 24 Counterelectrode
- 25 Wiring Electrode Arranged Adjoining Pixel Inter-electrode
- 26 Pixel Electrode and the Wiring Inter-electrode Direction of Horizontal Electric Field
- 30 Pixel Electrode
- 31 Active Element Connected to 30
- 32 Scan Electrode
- 33 Signal Electrode
- 34 Drive Circuit Connected to 32
- 35 Drive Circuit Connected to 33
- 36 Wiring Electrode Arranged Adjoining Pixel Inter-electrode
- 40 Pixel Electrode in Usual Picture Area
- 41 Pixel Electrode Which Adjoins 40
- 42 Wiring Electrode Arranged Adjoining Pixel Inter-electrode
- 50 Pixel Electrode in Usual Picture Area
- 51 Pixel Electrode Which Adjoins 50

- 52 Active Elements, Such as TFT (Thin Film Transistor) Connected to Pixel Electrode
- 53 Liquid Crystal Layer
- 54 Counterelectrode
- 55 Wiring Electrode Arranged Adjoining Pixel Inter-electrode
- 56 Interlayer Insulation Film between 50 and 55.
- 57 Pixel Electrode and the Wiring Inter-electrode Direction of Horizontal Electric Field
- 60 Pixel Electrode in Usual Picture Area
- 61 Pixel Electrode Which Adjoins 60
- 70 Pixel Electrode in Usual Picture Area
- 71 Pixel Electrode Which Adjoins 70
- 72 Active Elements, Such as TFT (Thin Film Transistor) Connected to Pixel Electrode
- 73 Liquid Crystal Layer
- 74 Counterelectrode
- 75 The Direction of Horizontal Electric Field between Pixels